



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1830)

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INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1(a)	10	
1(b)	10	
2(a)	10	
2(b)	10	
3(a)	10	
3(b)	10	
4(a)	10	
4(b)	10	
4(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
5(b)	10	
6(a)	10	
6(b)	10	
7	20	
8	20	
9	20	
10	20	
11	20	
12	20	

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWELVE** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बारह प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

SECTION - A

1. (a) According to you, what are the main reasons behind prejudice against certain sections of a society? Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

आपके अनुसार समाज के कुछ वर्गों के प्रति पूर्वाग्रह के पीछे मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Prejudices refer to pre conceived notions against certain sections of society - eg. Ambedkar highlighted the caste based prejudices of brahmanas against Shudras

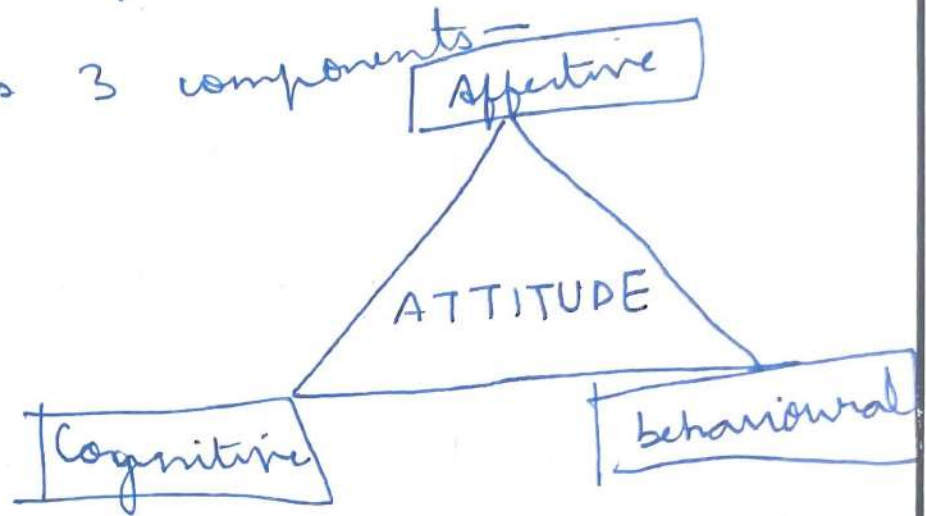
eg. attacks against Blacks - African - Americans, because they are perceived as barbaric or thieves, eg. murder of George Floyd by white Policemen in USA.

Prejudices are based on attitude.

Attitude refers to learnt enduring pre disposition with respect to a person, idea,

community, etc.

It has 3 components -



These 3 components of attitude are responsible for creation of prejudices.

eg. upper caste discrimination against SCs -

↳ Cognitive - values of purity and pollution

↳ Affective - Feelings of 'us' v/s 'them'

↳ behavioural - living in segregated and separate societies.

Thus, attitude needs to be changed, in order to attack prejudices.

1. (b) Discuss how persuasion acts as a functional pillar in attitudinal change and attitude formation with requisite examples. (150 words) 10

उचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए कि अनुनय (या समझाना-बुझाना) किस प्रकार अभिवृत्ति में बदलाव और अभिवृत्ति के निर्माण में एक व्यावहारिक स्तंभ के रूप में कार्य करता है।

Attitude refers to learnt enduring predisposition with respect to an idea, person, community, etc.

Persuasion involves using facts, emotions and values to convince someone, to bring an attitudinal change.

↳ Persuasion can act as a functional pillar in attitudinal change^{eg} with respect to Swachh Bharat Mission

- ① eg. by addressing the cognitive component - highlighting the benefits of cleanliness on human health.

② By addressing the affective component - eg. emphasizing on community values, and Gandhi's beliefs - "Cleanliness is next to Godliness".

③ By addressing behavioural component - involving the local community in building toilets.

Thus, persuasion can be used to create a long lasting impact and truly bring about changes, without using any co-ercive force.

2. (a) A legally enforceable code of ethics for civil servants, which not only prescribes the ethical values they must display in their public life but also provides sanctions for violations of these values, is the need of the hour. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

लोक सेवकों के लिए कानूनी रूप से लागू करने योग्य एक नीतिपरक आचार संहिता, जो न केवल उनके सार्वजनिक जीवन में प्रदर्शित होने वाले नैतिक मूल्यों को निर्धारित करती हो, बल्कि उन मूल्यों के उल्लंघन के लिए दण्ड भी निर्धारित करती हो, वर्तमान समय की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

A Code of Ethics is a declaration of values that civil servants must adhere to, while performing their duties.

Hota Committee has recommended the formulation of a legally enforceable code of ethics for civil servants.

Benefits or merits

- ① Avenue for self regulation by civil servants.
- ② strengthens the moral fabric by being accountable to one's conscience.

- ③ Addresses the loopholes of the Code of Conduct that is rigid and uncomprehensive
- ④ focusses on outcomes rather than output.

Challenges in its implementation

- ① Bases accountability on values - thus, lack of check & balances by external authority
- ② With changing times, values of civil servants also need to evolve. Thus, hard to formulate
- ③ Too much individual discretion creates avenues for corruption

Thus, Code of Ethics is a noble idea, and challenges to its formulation must be addressed.

2. (b) Although open and transparent governance has gained ground, do you agree with the view that there is merit in withholding some information from people? Justify your arguments with examples. (150 words) 10

हालांकि, खुले और पारदर्शी शासन ने लोकप्रियता हासिल कर ली है, फिर भी क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लोगों से कुछ जानकारी छिपाने में ही भलाई है? उदाहरणों के साथ अपने तर्कों की पुष्टि कीजिए।

It is an undisputed fact, that good governance is based on participatory and cooperative governance, keeping people at the centre of policy making

The implementation of Right to Information Act has laid the foundation of open and transparent governance.

However, there is merit in withholding some information from people, eg -

① Information regarding critical national infrastructure like Nuclear power plants

eg information with respect to
movement of troops.

eg. details about the location
of stay of foreign dignitaries.

Such details are of no use to
the public, but of grave
importance for national security.

The Official Secrets Act, 1923
gives power to the government
to protect such information
from the Public.

Thus, there is a need to balance
rights of the people to participate
in governance, and national
security, to protect our safety eg.

the recently Kudankulam ^{nuclear} power plant
based cyber attack.

3. (a) Although bribery is illegal and counterproductive, public officials still demand bribes, and executives in the private sector remain tempted to pay up. In this context, discuss ways in which corporations can build a framework to eliminate the practice of offering kickbacks.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, रिश्वतखोरी गैर-कानूनी और हानिकार है, लेकिन सरकारी अधिकारी अभी भी रिश्वत की मांग करते हैं और निजी क्षेत्र के कार्यकारी अधिकारी इसका भुगतान करने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निगम रिश्वत देने की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए एक ढांचा तैयार कर सकते हैं।

According to Transparency International, Corruption in the form of bribery, refers to an abuse of authority, and degrades the moral fabric of the society.

There is a need to check the nexus between executives in the private sector and public officials, as the culture of giving and taking bribes has to be changed.

Corporations can build a framework to eliminate the practice of offering kickbacks

- in the following ways -
- ① A system of internal auditing and checks and balances.
 - ② Peer-to-peer evaluation, along with assessment by seniors.
 - ③ External auditing and scrutiny of practices of decision making.
 - ④ Enforcement of corporate governance and business ethics.
 - ⑤ Use of technology and

Thus, corporations should act proactively to check the tendency of corruption in its officers.

3. (b) Identifying the issues associated with utilization of public funds, discuss the various ethical principles which can help devise strategies for better utilization of public funds in India.

(150 words) 10

सार्वजनिक धन के उपयोग से जुड़े मुद्दों की पहचान करते हुए, उन विभिन्न नैतिक सिद्धांतों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में सार्वजनिक धन के बेहतर उपयोग के लिए रणनीति तैयार करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं।

According to former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, out of 1 Rupee spent on public welfare, only 15 paise reaches to the beneficiaries.

Issues associated with utilization of public funds -

- ① Corruption - abuse of public power
- ② Mismanagement of funds
- ③ Lack of utilization of funds due to red tapism
- ④ Focus on output, rather than outcome
- ⑤ Poor budgeting, including lack of proper research.

Ethical principles to devise
better strategies for utilization
of public funds.

- ↳ Accountability
- ↳ Transparency
- ↳ Commitment to Public Service
- ↳ Integrity and Honesty
- ↳ Objectivity and impartiality

Thus, there is a need to
realize Gandhi's dream
of formulating and implementing
policies that improve the
life chances of the most
disadvantaged sections of
the society.

4. What do each of the following quotations mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण का आपके लिए क्या अर्थ है?

(a) "All persons ought to endeavour to follow what is right, and not what is established." — Aristotle

(150 words) 10

"सभी व्यक्तियों को जो सही है उसका पालन करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए, न कि जो स्थापित है उसका पालन करना चाहिए।" - अरस्तू

The given quote by Aristotle highlights the moral duty of every individual to pursue what is ethically and morally right, and not what is just expedient.

Often immoral acts are tempting and easy solutions - eg: giving and accepting bribes. These acts have become banal. However, one must always act without creating a crisis of conscience.

Often some established practices and norms seem obvious to

follow, eg. patriarchy in the society.

However, one must keep challenging one's prejudices, an aim to establish an equal society. eg Socrates said "An unexamined life is not worth living".

Even Gandhi said -

"There is a court of justice that is higher than all other courts, that is the court of conscience".

Thus, there is a need to constantly question our acts and values and follow what is right.

4. (b) "It is compassion, the most gracious of virtues, which moves the world."
— Tiruvalluvar, Kural

(150 words) 10

"करुणा, जो सबसे उदार सद्गुण है, विश्व को संचालित करती है।" - तिरुवल्लुवर, कुरल

The statement is from Tamil literature, and highlights the virtue of compassion.

Compassion is a feeling of love and empathy for other beings - both humans, animals, plants etc.

Even with rising consumerism in the society, it's the virtue of compassion which enables societal progression and upliftment of the most disadvantaged.

eg - Langars organised by Gurdwaras during COVID time

Swami Vivekananda have the
ideas of 'Daridra Narayana'
and 'Seva is Shiva'.

"Service of poor is service of God."

Even Gandhi advised the policy
makers to keep the poor
and disadvantaged at the
heart of policy making.

In modern times, the
value of compassion and
the ability to put oneself
in another's shoe, is the
most noble value, needed
in effective civil servants.

eg. Projit Mili jili in Bongaigaon
district for community healthcare
during COVID.

4. (c) "I understand democracy as something that gives the weak the same chance as the strong." — Mahatma Gandhi
 "मैं लोकतंत्र को एक ऐसी व्यवस्था के रूप में समझता हूँ जो कमजोर को मजबूत के समान अवसर प्रदान करती है।" - महात्मा गांधी

(150 words) 10

Democracy is essentially
for the protection of
minority, and for equal
representation of everyone's
views and concerns.

Gandhi's idea of democracy -
 he wanted democracy to
be an instrument of change
in the lives of masses.

↳ Gandhi proposed the idea of village republics - which would keep the concerns of the local people at the centre of policy making.

↳ ~~Some~~ Gandhi's Rural Raj was

to establish a society based on trusteeship and community development.

Thus, democracy for him was to be built on the values of ocean circle - where members of the society contribute for the upliftment of one another.

Democracy for him, should create opportunities like cottage industries, development of villages, freedom from necessities, so that weak get the same chances as the strong.

5. (a) "A well-developed Emotional intelligence is not only an instrumental tool in accomplishing goals, but has a dark side as a weapon for manipulating others by robbing them of their capacity to reason." Analyse.

(150 words) 10

"एक सुविकसित भावनात्मक बुद्धिमत्ता न केवल लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण है, अपितु इसका एक नकारात्मक पक्ष यह है कि यह दूसरों की तर्क करने की क्षमता को समाप्त करके उन्हें धोखा देने के लिए एक हथियार भी है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Emotional Intelligence refers to the ability to understand one's emotions, and to regulate them to achieve the desired goal.

A well developed EI is an instrumental tool in accomplishing goals -

- ① To manage job challenges and stress
- ② To control one's emotions - eg. not verbally attacking others
- ③ To ensure work - life balance - eg. ensuring spillover of bad mood at home
- ④ Empathising with others

- ⑤ Helps in communicating and conflict resolution eg management of crowds during riots.

However, there is also a dark side as a weapon for manipulating others by robbing them of their capacity to reason -

↳ Playing with the emotions of weak and marginalised sections -
eg. with tribals during land acquisition

↳ Emotional black mailing your peers and family members

↳ Creating false stories and narratives using misinformation
eg terrorist leaders

Thus, Emotionation intelligence is a two-edged sword, and must be used with the right intention.

5. (b) What do you understand by conformity, compliance and obedience? Discuss their relevance in the context of civil services in India.

(150 words) 10

स्वीकार्यता, अनुपालन और आज्ञाकारिता से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में लोक सेवाओं के संदर्भ में इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Conformity means adhering to the group norms and creating a kind of homogeneity. eg.

eg. adhering to the dress code, group ethics etc.

Compliance - refers to meeting certain set standards and rules - set by some authority.

eg. performing an assigned task within time, as directed by the company.

Obedience - It refers to reverence to the authority, following its instructions - both in law and spirit. eg. obeying one's elders.

All the three - Conformity, compliance and obedience are relevant in the context of civil services -

- ① Conformity - Needed for institutional cohesion and better coordination eg. conforming to the 'Code of Conduct'
- ② Compliance - Needed to ensure smooth functioning and proactive governance. eg. complying to requirements of the project
- ③ Obedience - to seniors and constitutional values. However, obedience must not be blindfolded and any wrong or 'immoral' command must not be followed.

6. (a) Though the internal control systems in India are impressive on paper, they have not worked well in curbing the issue of corruption in the administration. Comment. Also, discuss the various reasons for the same.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि, भारत में आंतरिक नियंत्रण प्रणालियाँ कागज पर प्रभावशाली हैं, फिर भी वे प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या को रोकने में ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकी हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विभिन्न कारणों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Corruption refers to abuse of power and degrades the moral fabric of the society

Although the internal control systems are impressive on paper, they have not worked well in curbing corruption —

While tools like Citizen Charter, RTI Act, grievance redressal portals, internal auditing etc have increased accountability, yet corruption continues to be a menace.

VISION IAS

According to Kautilya, "Honey on the tongue, it's not possible to not taste it!"

Reasons for corruption

- ↳ Colonial legacy of bureaucratic high headedness and ivory tower syndrome.
- ↳ lack of adequate channels of accountability: eg social auditing is still limited
- ↳ ~~Non~~ partisan nature - nexus between bureaucrats & politicians
- ↳ lack of professional ethics and commitment to service
- ↳ A culture of corruption, which has the ability to corrupt even an honest officer.

6. (b) There is broad consensus that the state has failed to effectively deliver public services to its citizens, particularly the poor. In this context, discuss the need for providing incentives, building state capacity and ensuring transparency for better service delivery.

(150 words) 10

इस विषय पर व्यापक सहमति है कि राज्य अपने नागरिकों, विशेष रूप से गरीबों को प्रभावी ढंग से सार्वजनिक सेवाएं प्रदान करने में विफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, बेहतर सेवा प्रदायगी के लिए प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने, राज्य की क्षमता का निर्माण करने और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Tendulkar Committee
Report, 22% of India's population
is below the poverty line.

Thus, state has failed to
effectively deliver public services
to its citizens, particularly
the poor.

Thus, there is a need for pro-
-viding incentives, building state
capacity and ensuring transparency
in the following ways -

↳ Need to increase expenditure on
healthcare and education

↓
to atleast 4% of GDP

↓
to atleast 6-7% of GDP

↳ Building state capacity is needed
to make available public goods

like roads, bridges, hospitals, so people can improve their life chances.

→ Need to ensure transparency - so that public funds are only used for public welfare

→ Need to provide incentives to the poor to include them in developmental process - eg opening zero balance savings accounts.

→ Service delivery can also be improved through measures like RTI Act and Jan Sachcha Portal (Odisha Government)

Thus, there is a need of synergy between different departments and with the civil society, to improve the chances of the people.

SECTION – B

In the following questions, carefully study the cases presented and then answer the questions that follow (in around 250 words):

7. You are the principal of a college which has a long history of student politics. However, due to your personal belief, you are not in favour of conducting student elections and thus have kept the process of yearly student elections pending without any official announcement. While you are mulling over the decision of not conducting elections, you get representation from some professors as well as students who criticize the activities of student unions as obstructive to the academic environment of the college. Some time later, student leaders also come to talk to you regarding conduct of elections, and you tell them about the representation received by you against allowing student elections. You further tell them that you are contemplating suspending all activities related to student politics in the campus. On hearing this, student leaders become aggressive and start sloganeering and destroying college property. In this context, answer the following questions:

- What are the issues involved in the case above?
- How can you separate your personal ethics from professional ethics?
- How would you deal with this situation?

(20)

आप एक ऐसे कॉलेज के प्रिंसिपल हैं जिसका छात्र राजनीति का लंबा इतिहास रहा है। हालांकि, अपने व्यक्तिगत विश्वास के कारण, आप छात्र चुनाव कराने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं और इस प्रकार आपने वार्षिक छात्र चुनाव की प्रक्रिया को बिना किसी आधिकारिक घोषणा के लंबित रखा है। जब आप चुनाव न कराने के निर्णय पर विचार कर रहे होते हैं, तो आपसे कुछ प्रोफेसर के साथ-साथ छात्रों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल मिलता है, जो छात्र संघों की गतिविधियों की कॉलेज के शैक्षणिक वातावरण में बाधक के रूप में आलोचना करते हैं। कुछ समय बाद, छात्र नेता भी चुनाव के संचालन के संबंध में आपसे बात करने के लिए आते हैं और आप उन्हें छात्र चुनावों की अनुमति के विरुद्ध आपसे मिले प्रतिनिधि मंडल के बारे में बताते हैं। आप आगे उन्हें यह भी बताते हैं कि आप कैम्पस में छात्र राजनीति से जुड़ी सभी गतिविधियों को बंद करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह सुनते ही छात्र नेता आक्रामक हो जाते हैं तथा नारेबाजी और कॉलेज की संपत्ति को नष्ट करने लगते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- उपर्युक्त प्रकरण में कौन-से मुद्दे शामिल हैं?
- आप अपनी व्यक्तिगत नैतिकता को पेशेवर नैतिकता से कैसे पृथक कर सकते हैं?
- आप इस स्थिति से कैसे निपटेंगे?

A healthy democratic culture is based on participation of the citizens, and in case of a college, it involves participation of students and professors alike.

Issues involved in the case

- ↳ My personal beliefs which are against conducting student elections
- ↳ Representation by professors and students against student activism
- ↳ A long history of student politics
- ↳ A demand by student leaders for conduct of elections.

Aims - to create a dynamic and cooperative academic atmosphere, which is consultative, participative and beneficial for the growth of the institution.

In a charged situation like this,
there is a need for me to separate
my personal ethics from professional
ethics.

Student participation is an asset for
an institution. Thus, instead of
abolishing elections, there is a
need to set right practices and
a healthy democratic culture.

I will separate my personal &
professional ethics by -

↳ Use of Emotional Intelligence -

Create an awareness about my
thoughts and feelings

↓
Assessment of my thoughts

↓
Need to remove prejudices and
pre-conceived notions.

↳ By listening to both sides -
only listening to one sided opinions
can harden one's beliefs.

↳ By learning about positive
examples of student leadership
in my college's history.

↳ By building a consensus -
by involving all stakeholders.

I would deal with the situation
in the following way -

① As an immediate step,
I shall calm down the charged
students and assure that their
views will be heard.

② I shall hold a meeting
with teachers and students who
are against elections, can assure

them their concerns will also be taken into account.

③ I shall keep my personal and professional ethics separate, and announce the dates for student body elections.

④ I shall constitute a committee that will investigate on the reasons behind deteriorating culture of student body leadership.

Thus, "it's wrong to throw the baby out with the bath water".

While there is a lack of healthy student led democratic culture, the same needs to be changed, rather than abolishing the idea.

A healthy student body is important to ensure checks and balances.

8. Capital punishment, or "death penalty," is an institutionalized practice designed to result in deliberately executing persons in response to actual or supposed misconduct and following an authorized, rule-governed process to conclude that the person is responsible for violating norms that warrant execution. Punitive executions have historically been imposed by diverse kinds of authorities, for an expansive range of conduct, political or religious beliefs and practices, for a status beyond one's control, or without employing any significant due process procedures. Punitive executions also have been and continue to be carried out more informally, such as by terrorist groups, urban gangs, and mobs. For centuries in Europe and America, discussions have focused on capital punishment as an institutionalized, rule-governed practice of modern states and legal systems governing serious criminal conduct and procedures. In light of the above debate of capital punishment, answer the following questions:

(a) What are the arguments in favour of and against having capital punishment in the criminal justice system?

(b) Do you think capital punishment has a place in modern civilised society? Examine in the context of moral implications involved in awarding it.

(20)

फांसी या 'मृत्युदंड', एक संस्थागत प्रक्रिया है, जिसे वास्तविक या कथित कदाचार की प्रतिक्रिया में जानबूझकर व्यक्तियों को प्राणदंड देने हेतु डिजाइन किया गया है और इसके लिए एक प्राधिकृत, नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है ताकि इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा जा सके कि व्यक्ति उन मानदंडों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए जिम्मेदार है जो प्राणदंड का प्रावधान करते हैं। मृत्युदंड, ऐतिहासिक रूप से विभिन्न प्रकार के अधिकारियों द्वारा आचरण, राजनीतिक या धार्मिक विश्वासों और प्रथाओं की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला के लिए, किसी के नियंत्रण से परे स्थिति के लिए या किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण स्थापित प्रक्रियाओं का पालन किए बिना भी दिया जाता रहा है। मृत्युदंड का विभिन्न समूहों द्वारा अधिक अनौपचारिक रूप से पालन किया जाता है और वर्तमान में भी इसे जारी रखा गया है, जैसे कि आतंकवादी समूहों, शहरी गिरोहों और भीड़ द्वारा। यूरोप और अमेरिका में सदियों से जारी चर्चाओं ने आधुनिक राज्यों के संस्थागत व नियम-आधारित प्रक्रिया तथा गंभीर आपराधिक आचरण और कार्रवाईयों को नियंत्रित करने वाली कानूनी व्यवस्था के रूप में मृत्युदंड पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। मृत्युदंड के संदर्भ में, उपर्युक्त चर्चा के आलोक में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में मृत्युदंड के पक्ष और विपक्ष में तर्क क्या हैं?

(b) क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिक सभ्य समाज में मृत्युदंड का कोई स्थान है? इसे दिए जाने में शामिल नैतिक निहितार्थों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Capital punishment, in a modern nation-state, refers legally sanctioned executions of criminals for crimes committed by them eg for terrorist acts.

Arguments in favour of Capital Punishment:

- ↳ Sets a precedence by creating fear amongst public/citizens against committing such acts.
- ↳ A means to secure maximum justice for the victim / his or her family for a grave crime.
- ↳ Shows the strength of the state to secure the rights and liberties of its citizens
- ↳ A bail of such criminals may be dangerous for the country.

Arguments against Capital Punishment

- ↳ Against the principle of reformation of the criminal
- ↳ Against 'Right to Life' i.e. a natural right (Article 21).
- ↳ Harms the moral fabric of the society
- ↳ May amount to loss of life of an innocent eg. investigations are not foolproof.
- ↳ Creates a system based on 'fear', rather than self-correction and 'virtue'.

Capital Punishment, and its place in modern societies, is highly debatable.

While many modern democratic countries have abolished capital punishment, most dictatorial and authoritarian countries still have it in their criminal justice system eg Iran, UAE, Saudi Arabia.

According to me, capital punishment doesn't have a place in modern civilised society, due to its above state demerits. However, there are certain crimes, that may not be unpardonable, eg. 2008 Mumbai Terrorist attack, post which Kasab was executed. Thus, it must be used in rarest of rare cases, after proper & fair trials and investigation.

Moral implications involved in awarding capital punishment -

↳ Against Right to life of an individual - thus against sanctity of human life

↳ State Against reformatory justice

↳ Against giving a chance for improvement & self correction

↳ Sets the wrong precedence for moral fabric of the society

↳ Ends must not justify means.

According to Gandhi, both means and ends are important. Thus, a peaceful and moral society cannot be established by employing violence against anyone, especially not state sponsored.

9. An Indian company is active in the telecom sector and is the majority owner of a telecom company based in other geographies across the world. At one of its European headquarters, there emerged whistleblowing allegations that a local executive was bribing local government officials in order to obtain telecom cabling and construction contracts from the local government. The kickbacks were allegedly paid through a third-party consultant. More specifically, there were allegations that the executive, the third party, and a government official had some sort of business interest in common, possibly shareholdings in a limited company or the joint ownership of an undisclosed asset. The company is thought to be particularly close to the ruling dispensation in India and the news has now raised pressure to put its business operations in India under scanner as well. In this context, answer the following questions:

- What are the ethical challenges in the given case?
- Identify the different stakeholders and their interests.
- As the CEO of the firm, how would you respond to the given situation?

(20)

एक भारतीय कंपनी दूरसंचार क्षेत्र में सक्रिय है और विश्व भर के अन्य भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में स्थित एक दूरसंचार कंपनी के अधिकांश शेयरों की स्वामी है। इसके यूरोपीय मुख्यालयों में से एक में, यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि एक स्थानीय कार्यकारी अधिकारी स्थानीय सरकार से दूरसंचार केवल विद्युत और निर्माण अनुबंध प्राप्त करने के लिए स्थानीय सरकारी अधिकारियों को रिश्वत दे रहा था। कथित तौर पर एक तीसरे पक्ष के सलाहकार के माध्यम से घूस दी गई थी। विशेष रूप से, ऐसे आरोप लगाए गए हैं कि कार्यकारी अधिकारी, तीसरे पक्ष और एक सरकारी अधिकारी के बीच किसी प्रकार का साझा व्यावसायिक हित, संभवतः एक सीमित कंपनी में शेयरधारिता या किसी अज्ञात संपत्ति का संयुक्त स्वामित्व विद्यमान है। उक्त कंपनी को विशेष रूप से भारत में सत्तारूढ़ व्यवस्था के निकट माना जाता है और इस आरोप ने अब इसके भारत में संचालित व्यापार को भी जांच के दायरे में लाने का दबाव बढ़ा दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

- दिये गये प्रकरण में शामिल नैतिक चुनौतियां क्या हैं?
- विभिन्न हितधारकों और उनके हितों की पहचान कीजिए।
- उक्त कंपनी के एक सी.ई.ओ. के रूप में, आप दी गई स्थिति में किस प्रकार प्रत्युत्तर देंगे?

The above case is a violation
of corporate ethics and
corporate governance

It poses the following ethical
challenges -

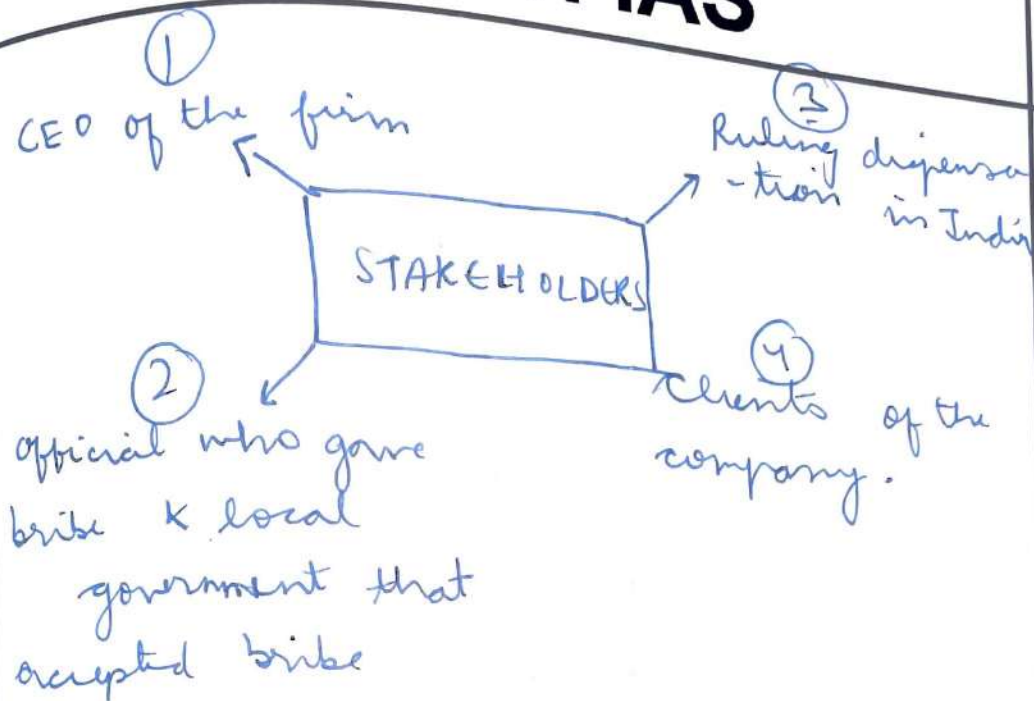
↳ Allegations of bribe by by
company's executive to the local
government

↳ Crony capitalism - involvement
of business - government axis.

↳ Conflict between my professional
and personal interests.

↳ Public trust in the public in danger

↳ Trust of public in the government
in India, as company is
closely associated to it



Interests of the stakeholders

① The CEO of the firm - responsible to ensure transparent and accountable corporate governance. Thus, early and fair investigation.

② Officials of the Company and government would like the case to be closed and whistleblowers to be proved wrong.

③ Ruling dispensations in India would not want to be harassed by any

irresponsible or concept out of the company.

① Clients of the company would want a transparent investigation to assess the trustworthiness of the company.

My response as CEO -

As ~~the~~ CEO, it is my duty to ensure honest and transparent governance of the company, without any third party or government influence -

I shall :-

- ① Conduct free and fair investigations of the allegations
- ② Meanwhile, ensure that the officer doesn't try to change the status quo.

③ I shall inform the directors
of the company of this
incident and hold a meeting

④ A fair implementation of
the result of investigation —
including suspension of the
officer if found culprit.

⑤ I shall try to rebuild trust
of the public in the company,
by acting proactively.

⑥ I shall not be influenced by
any political pressure from
the ruling dispensation.

Thus, I shall respond to
the situation with courage
and leadership. I shall be stern,
so that now such incident
happens again.

10. Sunil has been posted as a DM in a hilly district which is vulnerable to several natural disasters. The district is known for a pilgrimage site and is frequently visited by tourists from all over India. The major occupation of locals therefore lies in the hospitality business. Unfortunately, after a few days of his joining, the district faced a major earthquake. It has led to high casualties and damages to the essential infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Both locals and tourists are trapped at different routes and locations. An international convoy of dignitaries from a neighboring country which has come to pay their obeisance at the pilgrimage site, is also trapped due to the disaster. Because of this, Sunil has to divert most of the available resources in the rescue operation of the foreign dignitaries. People are emotionally distressed due to the disaster, and delayed response from authorities to their needs has led to a law-and-order situation in the district. People from other states whose families are trapped and need immediate assistance are also getting restless and flooding the emergency helplines with complaints and requests.

(a) Discuss the issues being faced by Sunil in the given scenario.

(b) Mention a course of action that Sunil must take to maintain law-and-order as well as to expediate rescue operations of all concerned. **(20)**

सुनील को अनेक प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्य एक पहाड़ी जिले में डी.एम. के रूप में पदस्थापित किया गया है। यह जिला एक तीर्थ स्थल के लिए प्रसिद्ध है और अक्सर यहां पूरे भारत के पर्यटकों द्वारा यात्रा की जाती है। इसलिए, स्थानीय लोगों का प्रमुख कारोबार आतिथ्य व्यवसाय से संबंधित है। दुर्भाग्य से, उसके पदस्थापित होने के कुछ दिनों के बाद, जिले को एक बड़े भूकंप का सामना करना पड़ा। इससे अनेक लोगों की मृत्यु तथा सड़कों और पुलों जैसे आवश्यक बुनियादी ढांचे को भारी क्षति हुई है। स्थानीय लोग और पर्यटक दोनों अलग-अलग मार्गों और स्थानों पर फंसे हुए हैं। तीर्थस्थल पर आए पड़ोसी देश के गणमान्य व्यक्तियों का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय काफिला भी आपदा के कारण फंस गया है। इस वजह से सुनील को अधिकांश उपलब्ध संसाधनों को विदेशी गणमान्य व्यक्तियों के बचाव अभियान में लगाना है। आपदा के कारण लोग भावनात्मक रूप से व्यथित हैं और इनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु अधिकारियों की विलंबित प्रतिक्रिया ने जिले में कानून-व्यवस्था के लिए प्रतिकूल स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी है। अन्य राज्यों के लोग जिनके परिवार फंस गए हैं और उन्हें तत्काल सहायता की आवश्यकता है, वे भी व्याकुल हो रहे हैं तथा आपातकालीन हेल्पलाइन पर शिकायतों और अनुरोधों की संख्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हो गई है।

(a) दिए गए परिदृश्य में सुनील द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(b) कानून-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के साथ-साथ सभी संबंधित लोगों के बचाव कार्यों में तेजी लाने के लिए सुनील द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्रवाई का उल्लेख कीजिए।

"With great power
great responsibility" comes

As the DM in a hilly district
under the throes of an earthquake,
Smil is facing
multiple issues, like -

↳ Immediate challenge - law and
order situation is volatile

↳ Need to protect and rescue
International Convoy of dignitaries
as ~~its~~ ^{its} priority of India's obligations
to international community.

↳ Need to rescue locals and
tourists trapped in different routes

↳ Manage restlessness and anxiety
of people in neighbouring states,
whose family may be trapped.

↳ Need to rebuild damaged
infrastructure like roads
and bridges

Smil is faced with an
extraordinary situation,
demanding extra ordinary steps.

He has to balance several
interests.

Suggested Course of action -

↳ As an immediate step -
deploy forces to evacuate
those in most need -
the old, aged, children,
women, and foreign dignitaries

↳ Use of Emotional intelligence -
to stay calm and communicate

with the emotionally distressed
crowds with strength & empathy.

↳ Seek help from the state,
union, military - eg. NDRF,
SDRF, Paramilitary forces and
the Army for synergetic rescue
operations.

↳ Take help of local leaders
and politicians to calm the
crowds and increase trustworthiness
of the rescue mission.

↳ As a medium term measure,
Govt should order an enquiry
into the damages caused, and
coordinate compensation and
rehabilitation.

↳ In the long term, plans

need to be formulated to
deal with the detrimental
effects of natural disasters
and impact of climate change.

↳ eg. find new avenues for
employment of the locals,
better management of tourists

These steps will enable us to
to handle the challenge in
the immediate, medium
and long term.

11. You are posted as a Customs official in one of renowned port cities of India. Your team has recently intercepted a consignment having over 5000 kilograms of red sandalwood. Red Sandalwood, also known as Red Sanders, is a prohibited item for export and is covered under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) list and hence you detained a few individuals for their alleged involvement in trying to smuggle it to another country.

However, you later come to know that these people are working for an influential businessman with close ties to the ruling party of the state. Your seniors in the department have verbally instructed you not to register any complaint as yet. You are fearful that a deal will be struck between the businessman and a few corrupt officers of your department and the detained persons will be freed. You are ready to go ahead and file the complaint but at the same time are also fearful of departmental action against you if you disobey your seniors.

(a) What are the various options available to you in the given case? Evaluate the merits and demerits of each of these.

(b) Also indicate (without necessarily restricting to the above options) your course of action and the reasons for the same. (20)

आप भारत के एक प्रसिद्ध बंदरगाह शहर में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के रूप में पदस्थापित हैं। आपकी टीम ने हाल ही में 5,000 किलोग्राम से अधिक लाल चंदन की एक खेप को पकड़ा है। लाल चंदन, जिसे रेड सैंडर्स के रूप में भी जाना जाता है, जो निर्यात के लिए एक निषिद्ध वस्तु है तथा इसे वन्य जीवों और वनस्पतियों की लुप्तप्राय प्रजातियों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार पर अभिसमय (CITES) के तहत शामिल किया गया है। इसलिए आपने कुछ व्यक्तियों को इसे दूसरे देश में तस्करी करने में उनकी कथित संलिप्तता के कारण हिरासत में लिया है। हालांकि आपको बाद में पता चलता है कि ये लोग एक प्रभावशाली व्यवसायी के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिसके राज्य के सत्ताधारी दल के साथ घनिष्ठ संबंध हैं। विभाग में आपके वरिष्ठों ने आपको मौखिक रूप से निर्देश दिया है कि आप अभी कोई शिकायत दर्ज न करें। आपको डर है कि उक्त व्यवसायी और आपके विभाग के कुछ भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के बीच सौदा हो जाएगा तथा हिरासत में लिए गए व्यक्ति मुक्त हो जाएंगे। आप आगे बढ़कर शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन साथ ही अपने वरिष्ठों की अवज्ञा करने पर आपके विरुद्ध की जाने वाली विभागीय कार्रवाई से भी डरे हुए हैं।

(a) प्रदत्त प्रकरण में आपके सामने कौन-से विभिन्न विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं? इनमें से प्रत्येक के गुण-दोषों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(b) साथ ही, अपनी कार्रवाई और उसके लिए कारणों को भी (उपर्युक्त विकल्पों तक सीमित किए बिना) इंगित कीजिए।

As the Customs official of a port, it is my duty to ensure trade as per the rules and procedures, and prevent illegal trade.

Ethical dilemmas and conflicts of interests -

- ↳ Professional ethics v/s career progression
- ↳ Adhering to demand of the duty v/s obeying seniors
- ↳ Acting honestly v/s fear of punishment

Thus, in this situation, I face the above mentioned conflict of interest and dilemma.

Options available to me -

① Obey seniors and not to register complaint.

Merits

- ↳ Case can be closed, thus no hassle.
- ↳ No fear of departmental action against me.
- ↳ No threat to career progression, rather can help in promotion (as an incentive).
- ↳ Good relations, terms with seniors

Demerits

- ↳ Crisis of conscience
- ↳ Against by professional ethics
- ↳ Sets the wrong precedence
- ↳ Lose self confidence and courage.

② Pursue the case and file a complaint with courage

Merits

- ↳ Aside by professional and personal ethics

Demerits

- ↳ Threat of departmental action
- ↳ Threaten career

↳ No crisis of conscience

↳ Sets the right precedence.

↳ Consonance with code of conduct & professional ethics

Progression

→ May lead to by transfer

↳ antagonistic relations with seniors.

In the given situation, I shall go ahead with the second option

① I shall file complaint and pursue the case with full courage and conviction.

② I shall take help of honest seniors in my department and report to the higher authority.

③ I shall also uprise the authorities and the government

regarding corruption in my seniors'
office - advise to conduct
investigation.

④ Thus, I shall pursue the
above course of action because:-

- ① To uphold by professional
and personal ethics.
- ② To act without fear and
favour - eg - IAS Ashok Khemka -
transferred 57 times in 39 years.
- ③ To set the right precedence
for other officers.

Thus, I shall act with
integrity and take honest
senior officers as ~~not~~
my role models.

12. You are the Superintendent of Police (SP) in a district. One of your subordinates informs you that a girl has reached out to him and complained about a potential death threat to her and her boyfriend who belongs to another caste. Both the families are averse to their union. She has also informed that the local police station is neither filing any complaint nor giving her any assurance of protection. The girl belongs to the dominant caste of the region and her father is a prominent local leader of the party which is in power in the state. On further enquiry, you come to know that both the girl and her boyfriend are adults. They have moved out of the house and have started living together. This has further angered both the families and they are accusing each other of abduction. In the given scenario, answer the following questions:

(a) Bring out the ethical dilemma faced by the you.

(b) What would be a suitable course of action to resolve the issue?

(c) At times, such instances lead to violence and may end up in honour killings. Discuss the reasons behind their social acceptance in parts of India despite the legal sanction against them.

(20)

आप एक जिले में पुलिस अधीक्षक (SP) के पद पर तैनात हैं। आपके अधीनस्थों में से एक ने आपको सूचित किया है कि एक लड़की ने उसके पास संपर्क करते हुए उसे और उसके प्रेमी, जो दूसरी जाति से संबंधित है, को जान से मारने की धमकी के बारे में शिकायत की है। दोनों परिवार उनके साथ रहने के खिलाफ हैं। उसने यह भी बताया है कि स्थानीय थाना न तो कोई शिकायत दर्ज कर रहा है और न ही उसे सुरक्षा का कोई आश्वासन दे रहा है। वह लड़की उस क्षेत्र की प्रभावशाली जाति से संबंधित है और उसके पिता सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक प्रमुख स्थानीय नेता हैं। आगे की पूछताछ में, आपको पता चला है कि लड़की और उसका प्रेमी दोनों वयस्क हैं। वे घर से बाहर चले गए हैं और साथ रहने लगे हैं। इससे दोनों परिवारों में और अधिक नाराजगी उत्पन्न हो गई है और वे एक-दूसरे पर अपहरण का आरोप लगा रहे हैं। दिये गये परिदृश्य में, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

(a) आपके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली नैतिक दुविधा को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(b) इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कार्रवाई का एक उपयुक्त तरीका क्या होगा?

(c) कभी-कभी, ऐसे उदाहरण हिंसा का कारण बनते हैं और ऑनर किलिंग में परिणित हो सकते हैं। इसके खिलाफ कानूनी प्रतिबंध होने के बावजूद, भारत के कुछ हिस्सों में इसकी सामाजिक स्वीकृति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The above mentioned case study is related to caste based discrimination and prejudices in the society.

In an extreme form, this can take the form of honour killing - which is a grave crime in the criminal justice system.

Ethical dilemma faced by me as Superintendent of Police -

- ↳ adhering to professional ethics v/s fear of political interference (action).
- ↳ Upholding law and order v/s career progression
- ↳ Indifference to social prejudices v/s changing mores and values.

Suitable course of action -

↳ I shall reprimand the
local police station, and
ensure a complain is filed

↳ I shall assure protection to
the girl and boy by local
police officers

↳ I shall warn the families
against taking any violent step
against the girl and boy.

↳ Ensure that law and order
is upheld and there is
equality before law.

↳ I shall also investigate the
case, to ensure the families
do not harass these two adults.

→ In case of harassment, law must take its course, an appropriate punishment should be awarded.

→ I shall inform the District Collector about this incident and suggest him to ~~conduct~~ ^{conduct} awareness and sensitization programmes, along with civil society.

At times, such instances lead to violence and may end up in honour killings.

Reasons behind their social acceptance in parts of India despite legal sanctions against them -

① Caste system creates hierarchies which are rigid.

② Caste based socialisation and segregation creates feelings of 'us' v/s 'they'. This reduces interaction.

③ Societal norms and expectations -
eg. inter caste marriages are still considered a taboo.

④ Lack of fear of criminal justice system - especially amongst powerful people like politicians.

⑤ Lack of education and closed minded societies.

Thus, legal sanctions alone are not enough. There is need of change in mindsets and socialization practices, to ensure Gandhi's dream of an equal society.